

DREYFUS LANDED.

An Affecting Meeting With his Faithful Wife.

TEARS AND SMILES MINGLED

The Repatriated Exile Deeply Touched by the Message of Sympathy From America—He is Somewhat Aged by his Years of Solitude on Devil's Island—Was Rowed Ashore in a Storm.

RENNES, France, July 2.—Dreyfus, repatriated, almost vindicated after his four and one-half years of exile, landed late at night from a small boat on a tossing sea at Quiberon, a clear-eyed, robust man, who was treated with respect and sympathy by his guards. Three hours after his arrival at Rennes, the very morning hours, he met his faithful wife and learned from her for the first time the story of how the whole world has been convulsed by the judicial crime of which he was the victim. He heard of the Frenchmen who have suffered for his sake, of the overthrow of the administration, of the disgrace of army officers, of the suicides, of the exile, the tragedies and the triumphs of justice.

He was deeply moved by them all, and when his wife told him of the message of sympathy and the congratulations which the people of America had cabled to him for his comfort, he expressed his profound appreciation of the interest taken in his fate by the great nation of freedom. Every man and woman who signed the message sent to Captain Dreyfus has his personal thanks. Mme. Dreyfus has asked to have her sincere thanks expressed also for this unparalleled greeting.

It was a quaint and extraordinary sight to see this sober multitude, in picturesque Breton costumes, watching for hours, while the rain fell in torrents and the wind howled and the sea heaved itself against the quays. In all that crowd there was not one cry against Dreyfus, not one against the government.

At 6 o'clock at night the harbor boat Caudan sighted the Sfax far out at sea, and at once started to meet the cruiser. The waves ran so high that it was impossible to transfer the prisoner from the man-of-war to the smaller boat, so the Sfax ran up as close as possible to the shore.

About 1 o'clock there came a fall in the storm, and Dreyfus was taken from the Sfax in a small boat from the Caudan, rowed by ten sailors under charge of an officer. Through the heavy sea they rowed to the landing stage. The spray frequently swept over the boat, but Dreyfus was unmoved. He sat in the stern seat by the side of the officer, silent but watched.

On the quay was drawn up a company of infantry. There, too, were M. Vigie and a force of detectives and gendarmes. All else in the little village was fast asleep.

At 1:30 a. m. the boat reached the landing stage. Captain Dreyfus stepped ashore. He walked erect with his head thrown back, and his whole bearing that of a trained military man. He bowed to the officials, but uttered not a word. There was nothing defiant or theatrical in his manner. He was dressed in a suit of blue serge with a dannel shirt, white collar, gray overcoat and soft black felt hat, the brim of which was pulled down in front to protect him from the wind and spray.

His mouth was straight and firm, his lips thin and tightly compressed. He has grown a beard, reddish brown, in color, not long, and cut off square at the ends. His eyes are large, of leaden blue color. His face is large and open, but it is the cold face of the aristocrat. Not a sign of suffering did it show. The only thing that spoke of his terrible ordeal on Devil's Island was his prematurely gray hair. His figure is inclined to be fat, the fatness of inactivity.

At the landing stage there was a moment's delay while the formalities of transferring the prisoner to the custody of M. Vigie were arranged. A carriage waited in the roadway. Dreyfus walked toward it. His strong soldierly bearing presented a strong contrast to the pictures that have been drawn of the imagined feeble invalid. It would be hard to imagine a more confident, self-reliant, military figure than this same prisoner of France.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Of West Virginia in Session at White Sulphur Springs—Election of Officers—Next Meeting to be Held at Parkersburg.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 30.—At Thursday evening's session of the West Virginia Educational Association after singing several selections the report of the committee on place of next meeting reported unanimously in favor of Parkersburg. On motion the report was adopted. The committee on nomination of officers reported as follows: President, J. Russell Trotter; secretary, A. J. Wilkinson; treasurer, Thomas C. Miller; vice presidents, First district, W. H. Anderson; Second district, Wilson M. Folk; Third district, George S. Laidley; Fourth district, U. S. Fleming.

Miss Ethel Leasure, of Charleston, read an excellent paper on the subject, "The Other Side." The entire paper was a review of how to teach the six year olds, or the first year pupils. It was a humorous presentation of the manner of trying to teach phonetics to the little folks and it was enjoyed by the large audience present.

The subject "What the Superintendent is Not," was discussed by the state superintendent, Superintendent Anderson, A. J. Wilkinson and others. The discussion took a wide range and was continued until adjournment, which was at 10:30. The entire evening session was a most enjoyable one.

On Friday morning the association was called to order at 10 o'clock by State Superintendent J. R. Trotter. Coronation was sung, Mrs. McGuffey, of Charleston, at the piano. Prayer by Professor W. S. Anderson, of Parkersburg. After singing another song, the subject of "Nature Study" was taken up and a short time was spent in its discussion. P. H. Crago, of Wheeling, opened the discussion with a few remarks. He was followed by Superintendent Burdette, of Clarkburg, Miss Grayman, of Charleston, Miss Wilson, of Wheeling, and others.

"What should teachers read?" was opened by Superintendent Anderson, of Wheeling. The teacher should read the Bible, for the literature it contains, and for the religious truths. Must read books pertaining to the profession of teaching. W. S. Anderson, of Parkersburg, followed, saying that in a general way the teacher must be a reader. Must read first the books bearing on the profession, but should read as many other good books. The teacher should be a man or a woman of broad culture and general information. W. M. Meredith, of the Lewisburg schools, said the least a teacher should read was the lesson for the next day, so that the knowledge attempted to be imparted should come freshly gleaned from the field. Should read current literature, the school journal, the daily papers, especially that part that pertains to history, as it is being made.

Rev. R. S. Telford, of Lewisburg, delivered an address on the subject, "The Teacher as a Builder of Character." Every teacher consciously or unconsciously; willing or unwilling, is a builder of character. It is a wonderful structure the teacher is building. Every act of the teacher is doing its work for good or evil. It is the work of the teacher to build the character of the child, to give dignity to the profession. We are indebted to our parents for our living, and to our teachers for living well. The great end and aim of all our teaching is the formation of character. This has not been the great idea of the past, and is too much the case even yet, that the ornamental takes precedence to that of character. Teachers must teach their pupils:

First—To think for themselves. Second—To teach the pupils to have faith in themselves and in God. Miss Mary Maud Patrick, of Charleston, read a very interesting paper on the subject, "The Teacher's Kodak," which was enjoyed greatly by the entire audience, teachers and others. The teacher's kodak is that of memory. Her address was more particularly to young teachers, and was full of good advice, and the very best of that advice was given by W. S. Anderson, of Parkersburg, who said that the teacher should make all the special preparation possible before they begin the work of teaching.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, the synopsis of a paper that was to have been read by Miss Emma Alderson, of Parkersburg, was discussed by P. H. Crago and Miss Mary B. Fontaine. Adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

The evening session was opened by singing "America," Miss Lucy Robinson leading, with Miss A. M. Wilson at the piano. Prof. George S. Laidley gave the closing talk of the meeting on the subject, "The Teacher's Kodak," which was enjoyed greatly by the entire audience, teachers and others. The teacher's kodak is that of memory. Her address was more particularly to young teachers, and was full of good advice, and the very best of that advice was given by W. S. Anderson, of Parkersburg, who said that the teacher should make all the special preparation possible before they begin the work of teaching.

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PRESIDENT'S PRESENT

To Ambassador Cambon for His Services in Behalf of Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President McKinley yesterday presented to the French ambassador, M. Cambon, a superb silver loving-cup, in recognition of the ambassador's friendly services in the negotiations which restored peace between the United States and Spain.

The beautiful testimonial was sent by Secretary Hay to the French ambassador, accompanied by a note from the president, in which, speaking for the President, he expressed sincere appreciation for M. Cambon's considerate and disinterested services.

The cup is of massive proportions and chaste design, and the international emblem of the United States is shown on the base of the cup. It stands about two and one-half feet high, with the top of the bowl about ten inches across.

Under the circumstances, the letter remained sealed and the box unopened until the ambassador's return, which is expected shortly. After receiving his present, M. Cambon, from Harvard, he went to Manchester-by-the-Sea for a few days.

The queen regent of Spain has already decorated M. Cambon for his services in the peace negotiations.

MYSTIC MEANING OF THE FLAG.

Esoteric Plan of the Stars and Stripes as Expounded by a Chicago Man.

A Chicago man who pretends to know a great deal about the esoteric significance of colors declares that the national flag was arranged in accordance with a definite occult plan, which he explains as follows:

"The color red is the symbol of man in the realm of his desires, his impulses, aspirations, etc. According to whether the red is darkened or lightened with these impulses be selfish or philanthropic. The clear light red in the national emblem signifies the ardent and pure love which is at once kind, courageous and altruistic, which ardently desires the welfare of the Nation and the race."

"White is the symbol of man in the intellectual domain, and represents wisdom, intelligence, healthful imagination, clear intuition and correct judgment, therefore symbolizing the justice and honor which have always been predominating characteristics of American people."

"Blue being the type of man in his physical existence and activity, refers especially to the industry and productive usefulness, the welfare and success in actual developments which Americans have exhibited to a greater extent than the citizens of any other country."

The colors red and white arranged in alternate stripes signify that in all lasting work courage and ardent, unselfish desire, typified by the clear red, and pure intelligence and justice, symbolized by the white, must be equal factors. The placing of the red stripe at the base is to show that every special purpose of man's life should have a pure and philanthropic foundation.

"As the blue field symbolizes man in his productive manifestation, the white stars in the field signify the ideals which man's intelligence has made actual developments in the realm of physical activity. These ideals, by a wise and perfect number, should have been made to signify the various departments of the national body which have attained to the degree of perfection entitling them to become individual states. The five-pointed star with the single point upward shows the man, or the state, whose altruistic purpose is clearly defined and whose 'eye is single' for the benefit and uplifting of the whole race."

"The thirteen stripes, which represent the thirteen colonies that joined in the formation of these United States, have also a deeper meaning, the number thirteen being according to the ancient a very occult number, signifying progress, perpetuity and perfection in their various manifestations. For instance, there were twelve tribes of the children of Israel, but Moses, their leader, made the number thirteen; the subject, number thirteen, the twelve signs of the zodiac radiate from the center, the sun making the whole number thirteen, while there are thirteen lunar months in the year. The evil omens attached to the number thirteen merely hint at the retribution which overtakes those who profane that which is essentially sacred."

"As a symbol of the United States as a Nation, the Stars and Stripes of red, white and blue stand for a government founded upon principles of courage and altruistic love, balanced and harmonized by justice and intelligence and strengthened and uplifted by a fixed purpose and unselfish activity."

PERSONS troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Providence, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt myself attacked by the disease I would strengthen myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by druggists.

B. & O. Bulletin of Special Excursions. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor. Convention, Detroit, July 5-10. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio river tickets will be good going July 3 to 5, inclusive, and good returning until July 15, with the privilege of extension until August 15, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with joint agent at Detroit on or before July 12, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents. Tickets will also be good going one route and returning another, at a higher rate.

THE UNSOCIABLE MOLECULE.

What They Accomplish When Their Dander is up.

Pittsburgh Times: A story is related of the son of a rather illiterate man who, being asked, when home from college on vacation, what he was studying replied that he was investigating the subject of molecules. "Molly Cules," said the old man, "I suppose that is another of them heathen fables that the old Romans and Greeks were always makin' such a fuss over, but when I went to school the girls around home were good enough for us." Upon it being explained to him that molecules are not girls, he remarked that he reckoned that it was all right, but he had always got along very well without them, and did not intend to bother with them during the rest of his life. There is where the old gentleman was mistaken. He wasn't acquainted with the molecule, but all the same it did enter very largely into his scheme of life.

It may be said that in the lack of an intimate personal acquaintance with the molecule the old man was singular, for none of us have seen it. It is invisible, and even the microscope cannot catch it and bring it within the grasp of our senses, through the organs of vision. Nevertheless, science builds on it. We know that everything can be divided into parts. The very smallest particle that we know of can be separated into smaller particles. The very last division that can be made of the particles of any particular class of matter we call the molecule, and even many of these molecules are supposed to be compound, and therefore capable of further division. But we cannot see them, and their individuality is only assumed because we have not been able to go farther into the littleness of the primary elements of matter.

We may be able to delve deeper into the mystery some day, but in the meantime we know that nearly everything that happens depends on the behavior of these molecules, so small that millions of them might rest upon the point of a pin, and defy the most powerful microscope to reveal their presence. Their performances are infinite, but the most of the phenomena that they produce and most of the activity they display are due to their unsociability and quarrelsomeness, largely depending on the temperature. There is said to be a point of temperature, several hundred degrees below zero, where every single one of them is quiet and will live in peace with its neighbor; but from that point up to a heat of several thousand degrees they kick and bombard and thump one another, demanding more room, like quarrelsome children in a narrow bed.

Take water for instance. As long as it is at a temperature below 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the molecules will lie together closely in a dense mass, but when once the above temperature is reached they will begin to kick for more room. In fact they want many hundred times as much room as before, and if they are confined in a boiler their combined kicking and pushing will cause such a pressure that if the boiler is not very strong it will be burst with terrible force. There is hardly anything that will hold the molecules together under such circumstances. If the heat keeps on increasing, they object to it, and will get out of it regardless of consequences. Now for a long time ingenious men have taken advantage of this infirmity of temper in the molecule, and thereby have caused it to do a great portion of the world's work.

When they get kicking and cuffed each other inside the boiler so that it is almost ready to burst, some of them are let out into a cylinder, where they drive a movable piston, which in turn communicates with a wheel, and we call the whole apparatus the steam engine. But this useful machine would never move were it not for the fact that the molecules got their dander up, and refuse to be crowded together, after they are warmed up to a certain point. Now what happens to the molecules of water happens to all other molecules at various temperatures, either above or below that at which those of water become so vigorously quarrelsome, and so disinclined to keep each other close company. At all the common temperatures produced by the weather the air molecules are unsociable, and want to be 800 or more times as far apart as when they were reduced to a temperature far below those which ordinarily prevail, and at which they will lie almost as close together as those of water, so that they form what we call a liquid.

There was a time, so the scientists tell us, when the earth was so hot that every molecule of every kind was kicking every other one, and when, in consequence, there was no solid liquid or solid in the whole mass. The sun is said now to be in the same state, and it is owing to the quarreling of its molecules that we get heat and light from it. It is owing to our having learned the trick of stirring up the ire of molecules that we are able to shoot, to blast rocks and to explode force from various samples of matter, and it is by setting up agitations in molecules that heat and light and electricity are transmitted. If you want to be posted on what is going on around you, you want to look up the molecule. You make a great mistake if you, like the old man mentioned in the beginning, suppose that you can get along without them.

A Narrow Escape. Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drugstore.

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